

(1) IN GENERAL.—There should be an Advisory Board to the Fund.

(2) APPOINTMENTS.—The members of the Advisory Board should be composed of—

(A) a geographically diverse group of individuals that includes representation from low- and middle-income countries;

(B) individuals with experience and leadership in the fields of development, global health, epidemiology, medicine, biomedical research, and social sciences; and

(C) representatives of relevant United Nations agencies, including the World Health Organization, and nongovernmental organizations with on-the-ground experience in implementing global health programs in low and lower-middle income countries.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Advisory Board should provide advice and guidance to the Executive Board of the Fund on the development and implementation of programs and projects to be assisted by the Fund and on leveraging donations to the Fund.

(4) PROHIBITION ON PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except for travel expenses (including per diem in lieu of subsistence), no member of the Advisory Board should receive compensation for services performed as a member of the Board.

(B) UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including an international agreement), a representative of the United States on the Advisory Board may not accept compensation for services performed as a member of the Board, except that such representative may accept travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, while away from the representative's home or regular place of business in the performance of services for the Board.

(5) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—Members of the Advisory Board should be required to disclose any potential conflicts of interest prior to serving on the Advisory Board and, in the event of any conflicts of interest, recuse themselves from such matters during their service on the Advisory Board.

(f) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

(1) STATUS REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the USAID Administrator, and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that describes the progress of international negotiations to establish the Fund.

(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the establishment of the Fund, and annually thereafter for the duration of the Fund, the Secretary of State, shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees regarding the administration of the Fund.

(B) REPORT ELEMENTS.—The report required under subparagraph (A) shall describe—

(i) the goals of the Fund;

(ii) the programs, projects, and activities supported by the Fund;

(iii) private and governmental contributions to the Fund; and

(iv) the criteria utilized to determine the programs and activities that should be assisted by the Fund, including baselines, targets, desired outcomes, measurable goals, and extent to which those goals are being achieved.

(3) GAO REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Fund is established, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that evaluates the effectiveness of the Fund, including the effectiveness of the

programs, projects, and activities supported by the Fund, as described in subsection (c)(1).

(g) UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to submission of the certification under this subsection, the President is authorized to make available for United States contributions to the Fund such funds as may be appropriated or otherwise made available for such purpose.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary of State shall notify the appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days in advance of making a contribution to the Fund, including—

(A) the amount of the proposed contribution;

(B) the total of funds contributed by other donors; and

(C) the national interests served by United States participation in the Fund.

(3) LIMITATION.—During the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, a United States contribution to the Fund may not cause the cumulative total of United States contributions to the Fund to exceed 33 percent of the total contributions to the Fund from all sources.

(4) WITHHOLDINGS.—

(A) SUPPORT FOR ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—If the Secretary of State determines that the Fund has provided assistance to a country, the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371) has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, the United States shall withhold from its contribution to the Fund for the next fiscal year an amount equal to the amount expended by the Fund to the government of such country.

(B) EXCESSIVE SALARIES.—During the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, if the Secretary of State determines that the salary of any individual employed by the Fund exceeds the salary of the Vice President of the United States for such fiscal year, the United States should withhold from its contribution for the next fiscal year an amount equal to the aggregate amount by which the salary of each such individual exceeds the salary of the Vice President of the United States.

(C) ACCOUNTABILITY CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of State may withhold not more than 20 percent of planned United States contributions to the Fund until the Secretary certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Fund has established procedures to provide access by the Office of Inspector General of the Department of State, as cognizant Inspector General, the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Inspector General of USAID, and the Comptroller General of the United States to the Fund's financial data and other information relevant to United States contributions to the Fund (as determined by the Inspector General of the Department of State, in consultation with the Secretary of State).

(h) COMPLIANCE WITH THE FOREIGN AID TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2016.—Section 2(3) of the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-191; 22 U.S.C. 2394c note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) the International Pandemic Preparedness and COVID-19 Response Act of 2021.”.

(i) PROHIBITION AGAINST UNITED STATES FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—None

of the assistance authorized to be appropriated under this subtitle may be made available to the Government of the People's Republic of China or to any entity owned or controlled by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

**SA 4397.** Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title X, add the following:

**SEC. 1054. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON ACTUAL COST OF CERTAIN NET ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED BY THE OFFICE OF NET ASSESSMENT.**

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth the results of an analysis of the actual cost of performance of net assessments conducted by the Office of Net Assessment of standing trends and future prospects of United States military capabilities and national potential in comparison with those of other countries or groups of countries so as to identify emerging or future threats or opportunities for the United States.

**SA 4398.** Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

**SEC. 1253. AUSTRALIA-UNITED STATES LEGISLATIVE EXCHANGE PROGRAM.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The People's Republic of China continues to assert its regional ambitions in the Indo-Pacific region.

(2) The ideological aims driving the Chinese Communist Party's foreign policy runs counter to aims of democracies such as the United States and its allies.

(3) Australia has been one of the United States' staunchest allies for well over 100 years. This “*mateship*” began with the visit of the American Great White Fleet to Sydney Harbor in 1908. The budding relationship was soon sealed through American and Australian troops fighting and dying together in the World War I.

(4) Since the World War I, Australians and Americans—

(A) have supported each other in every major military conflict in which the United States was involved; and

(B) have mutually supported each other in intelligence-sharing.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States must continue to build and maintain strong relationships with allies and partners in the Indo-Pacific region to successfully compete with the People's Republic of China;

(2) the Australia-United States relationship will continue to be vital throughout the 21st century and beyond to compete with and deter China;

(3) as the Australia-United States alliance evolves, it is vital to ensure that emerging leaders in both countries develop a deep understanding of their ally's view of the world; and

(4) exchange programs between key legislative national security staff from Congress and Australian Parliament will further bind our nations together.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Majority Leader of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, working through a designated nonprofit, such as a think tank, a foundation, or another suitable organization contracted by the Department of Defense competitive award process, shall work with the leaders of the Australian Parliament to establish the Australia-United States Legislative Exchange Program (referred to in this section as the “Program”).

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Program shall be to coordinate annual 1 to 2 week legislative exchanges between United States congressional staff and the Australian parliamentary staff that focus on national security, foreign policy, and other issues of mutual interest between the 2 countries.

(3) SELECTION OF STAFF.—

(A) CONGRESSIONAL STAFF.—In carrying out the Program, the congressional leaders referred to in paragraph (1), in consultation with the head of the nonprofit designated pursuant to paragraph (1), shall jointly select a bipartisan, bicameral group of congressional staff for each exchange described in paragraph (2).

(B) PARLIAMENTARY STAFF.—It is the sense of Congress that leaders in the Australian Parliament will select a politically balanced group of Australian parliamentary staff who will participate in each exchange described in paragraph (2).

(4) VENUES.—The exchanges described in paragraph (2) shall take place primarily in Washington, D.C. and Canberra, Australia, but may include opportunities for staff—

(A) to engage in cultural immersion activities; and

(B) to tour other key regions in each country in accordance with the purposes of the Program.

(5) PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—Program participants, while visiting the partner country, shall—

(A) meet with senior executive and legislative branch officials, think tank scholars, and nonprofit advocacy groups; and

(B) participate in specially designed courses covering the politics and foreign policy issues in such country with the intent to foster a deeper understanding of the political environment in which their counterparts operate.

(6) CONSULTATION.—In managing the Program on behalf of the congressional leaders referred to in paragraph (1), the head of the nonprofit designated pursuant to paragraph (1) shall consult with, and accepting guidance from, senior staff of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(7) ALUMNI NETWORK.—The head of the nonprofit designated pursuant to paragraph (1) shall establish an alumni network program, in cooperation with a representative of the Australian Parliament, that brings together past alumni of the program for special events or programs that provide for further exchanges and lasting relationships between policymakers and leaders in both countries.

**SA 4399.** Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XIV, add the following:

**Subtitle D—Extraction and Processing of Defense Minerals in the United States**

**SEC. 1431. SHORT TITLE.**

This subtitle may be cited as the “Restoring Essential Energy and Security Holdings Onshore for Rare Earths Act of 2021” or the “REEShore Act of 2021”.

**SEC. 1432. DEFINITIONS.**

In this subtitle:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Natural Resources, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) DEFENSE MINERAL.—The term “defense mineral” has the meaning given the term “critical mineral” in section 7002(a) of the Energy Act of 2020 (division Z of Public Law 116-260; 30 U.S.C. 1606(a)).

(3) DEFENSE MINERAL PRODUCT.—The term “defense mineral product” means any product—

(A) formed or comprised of, or manufactured from, one or more defense minerals; and

(B) used in military defense technologies or other related applications.

**SEC. 1433. REPORT ON ESTABLISHMENT OF STRATEGIC DEFENSE MINERAL AND DEFENSE MINERAL PRODUCTS RESERVE.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that the storage of substantial quantities of defense minerals and defense mineral products will—

(1) diminish the vulnerability of the United States to the effects of a severe supply chain interruption; and

(2) provide limited protection from the short-term consequences of an interruption in supplies of defense mineral products.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, in procuring defense minerals and defense mineral products, the Secretary of Defense should prioritize procurement of defense minerals and defense mineral products from sources in the United States, including that are mined, produced, separated, and manufactured within the United States.

(c) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the United States Geologic Survey, and the

Secretary of Defense shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing—

(A) the strategic requirements of the United States regarding stockpiles of defense minerals and defense mineral products; and

(B) the requirements for such metals and products to support the United States for one year in the event of a supply disruption.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing the report required by paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Defense shall take into consideration the needs of the Armed Forces of the United States, the defense industrial and technology sectors, and any places, organizations, physical infrastructure, or digital infrastructure designated as critical to the national security of the United States.

(d) REASSESSMENT OF REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) jointly and continually reassess the strategic requirements described in paragraph (1) of subsection (c) and the considerations described in paragraph (2) of that subsection; and

(2) not less frequently than annually, submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(A) on that reassessment; and

(B) describing any activities relating to the establishment or use of a strategic defense minerals and defense mineral products reserve during the preceding year.

**SEC. 1434. REPORT ON DISCLOSURES CONCERNING DEFENSE MINERALS BY CONTRACTORS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.**

Not later than December 31, 2021, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Interior, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) a disclosure, provided by a contractor to the Department of Defense, of any system with a defense mineral product that is a permanent magnet, including an identification of the country or countries in which—

(A) the defense minerals used in the magnet were mined;

(B) such defense minerals were refined into oxides;

(C) such defense minerals were made into metals and alloys; and

(D) the magnet was sintered or bonded and magnetized;

(2) if a contractor cannot make the disclosure described in paragraph (1) with respect to a magnet, an assessment of the effect of requiring the contractor to establish and implement an independently verifiable supply chain tracking system in order to provide that disclosure not later than 180 days after providing the magnet to the Department of Defense;

(3) an assessment of the extent of reliance by the United States on foreign countries, and especially countries that are not allies of the United States, for defense minerals;

(4) a determination with respect to which systems are of the greatest concern for interruptions of defense minerals supply chains; and

(5) any suggestions for legislation or funding that would mitigate supply chain security gaps.

**SEC. 1435. PRODUCTION IN AND USES OF DEFENSE MINERALS BY UNITED STATES ALLIES.**

(a) POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the United States to encourage countries that are allies of the United States to eliminate their dependence on non-allied countries for defense minerals to the maximum extent practicable.